

## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Mexico." Its most striking character is the coloration of the tail in the female, the rectrices being "broadly margined with gray, instead of .... narrowly edged with olivaceous brown" as in C. cardinalis.

The paper closes with a list of the birds observed which were not recorded\* from Corpus Christi by Mr. Beckham, and another of those recorded by Mr. Beckham but which Mr. Chapman did not find.—C. F. B.

Chapman 'On the Color Pattern of the Upper Tail-coverts in Colaptes auratus.'† — Mr Chapman has availed himself of a large series of skins of *Colaptes* to study the differences in color pattern of the upper tail-coverts. He finds two distinct styles of marking with many variations and intermediate forms; one of these consists of transverse barring; the other shows longitudinal or concentric markings parallel to the border of the feather. Mr. Chapman's material leads him to conclude that the former pattern prevails among young birds and that a change to the other style is accomplished through successive moults.

He further believes that sufficient material—as yet lacking—of the more southern species of the genus will show them to possess the transversely barred pattern, which, if it should prove the case, might indicate that *C. auratus* is a more recent and extreme offshoot from the main *Colaptes* stock. Sex and locality seem to have nothing to do with these differences, but apparently there is enough individual variation in the markings to make satisfactorily definite conclusions difficult.—C. F. B.

## Minor Ornithological Publications.—Forest and Stream.

This journal was last noticed in these pages in Vol. VII, pp. 388-398 (October, 1890). In Vols. XXXV and XXXVI we note the following (Nos. 2113-2203).

2113. Hermit Thrush (T. pallasii) in Maryland in Summer. By Arthur Resler. 'Forest and Stream,' Vol. XXXV, No. 1, July 24, 1890, p. 11.

2114. Chinese Pheasants in America. Editorial, Ibid., July 31, p. 28.

2115. Pointer Dog and Mother Duck. By A. B. H. Ibid., Aug. 7, p. 48. — Aix sponsa.

2116. Woodcock in Town. By Hy. J. Growtage. Ibid.

2117. Migration of Prairie Chickens. By Levi S. Kegale. Ibid., Aug. 21, p. 88.

2118. Six Weeks with a Sparrow Family. By Julia M. Hooper. Ibid., Sept. 11, pp. 146, 147.

2119. California Quail. By A. Ibid., Sept. 25, p. 187.

<sup>\*</sup> Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., X, 633-696.

<sup>†</sup>On the Color-Pattern of the Upper Tail-Coverts in Colaptes auratus. By Frank M. Chapman. Bulletin American Museum of Natural History, Vol. III, No. 2, Art. XXI, pp. 311-314.